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Real Time Digital Control and Controlled Structures Experiments

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Controlled Structures Technology at Grumman

Grumman has a very active group in CST drawn Dynamics Lab and the Materials Lab of the Corporate Research Center with experimental support from the Thermal Lab, the Vibrations and Flutter Lab and the Structures and Materials Division of the Aircraft rom the Applied Mechanics Lab, Controls and Systems Division.

Active and Passive Technology: Experiment and Modeling

- Coupon experiments of viscoelastic materials
- Modeling of viscoelastic and piezoceramic treatments
- piezoceramic and piezopolymer actuators and Controlled laboratory experiments with sensors
- Complex models of actuator and sensor dynamic effects on closed loop control

Active and Passive Synthesis

- using constrained viscoelastic layers Develop models of partial treatments
- Incorporate ANSYS models of piezo-ceramics
- Utilize the MCR code with extended FEM's of complex structures
- of passive treatment and control energy Refine our combined control/structure optimization to minimize added mass while meeting performance goals

Controlled Structures Technology Laboratory **Objectives**

- · Validate analytical and finite-element models
- Demonstrate practical advantages and limitations of proposed schemes on real hardware
- Stimulate innovative control schemes based on experience in the laboratory
- algorithms developed on workstations using Offer a testbed for downloading control **Protoblock**

Issues to be Addressed in CSTL Research

- Materials issues
- --Constrained layer viscoelastic dampers
- --Piezoceramic actuators and sensors
 - --Bonding methods: crazy glue/epoxy
 - ---Wiring scheme: overlap/grounding
- --Constitutive relations: finite element modeling
- · Passive or passive/active controls
- · Time delays and filters in digital control
- Data acquisition and system identification

Applications of CSTL Findings

- · Passive/active vibration control
- · Precision pointing of instruments
- · Optical element shape control
- · Active suppression of structure borne noise
- · Aircraft wing camber and twist control

Plans for the Incipient CSTL Experiment

- Cantilevered aluminum beam --15" x 1.25" x 0.125"
- Piezoceramic sensors and actuators --2.5" x 1.5" x 0.010" each
- --gain of 20, up to 200V-1A output up to 4kHz Power voltage ampliers for each actuator
- IBM PC/AT host computer
- internal bus to 34 analog inputs and 18 outputs --33MHz, 32bit floating point coprocessor with: and 17 Megabytes of local RAM
- --software to provide dual trace real time scope and spectral analyzer
- --cross c and assembler development system

Vacuum Chamber Test Experiment: **Objectives**

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- Simulate space environment for simple CSI experiments
- Validate ground effects to enable extrapolation into more complex CSI experiments
- damping component of piezoelectric **Estimate inherent viscoelastic** devices

Vacuum Chamber Test Experiment: Setup

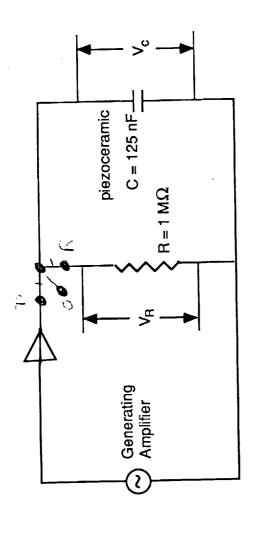
Evacuation system & gauges

Exciter & sensor

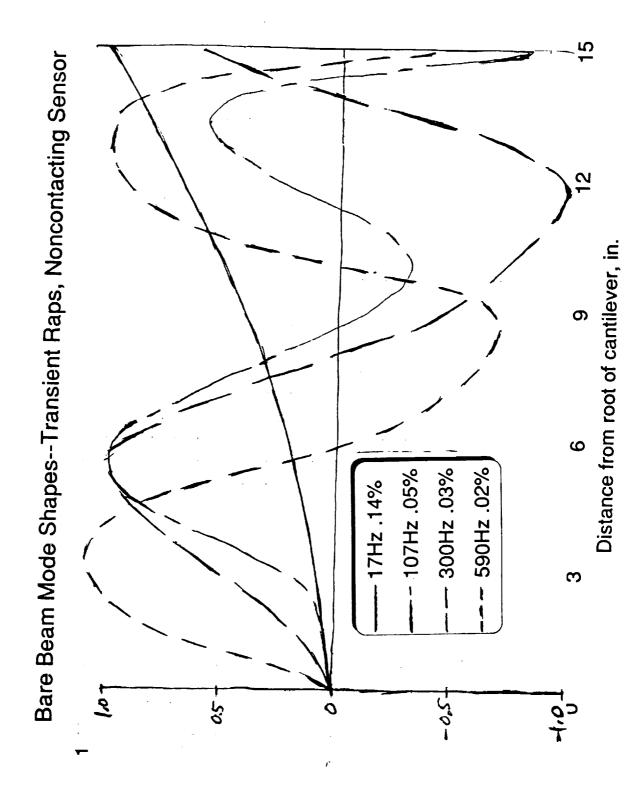
52 lb Heavy Fixture

HP digital storage spectral analyzer U

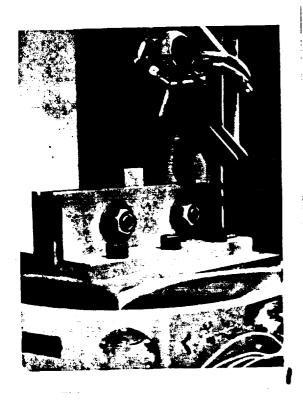
Optional piezoceramic sensor and passive viscous damping

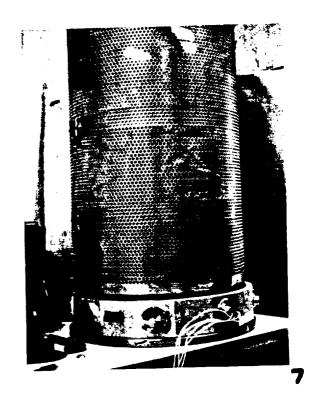


- Choose RC by setting RC = $\frac{1}{w_0}$ = relaxation time constant
- Fundamental frequency at 7.8 Hz, so period = 128.5 MHz
- Measured no of cycles to ensure $\frac{x_0}{x_f} = 4$
- Open circuit (64 cycles), $\frac{x_0}{x_f} = 4$, hence $\zeta = \frac{\ln 4}{128\pi} = 0.35\%$
- Shunted circuit (53 cycles), $\frac{x_0}{x_f} = 4$, hence $\zeta = \frac{\ln 4}{106\pi} = 0.42\%$

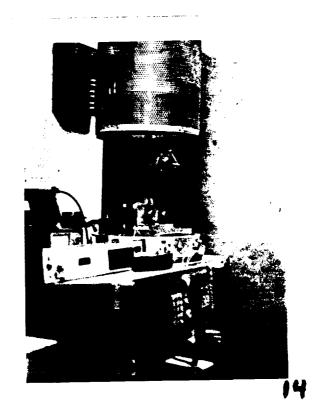


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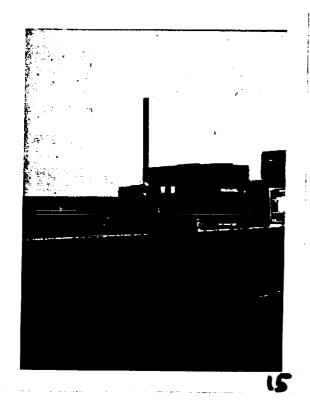


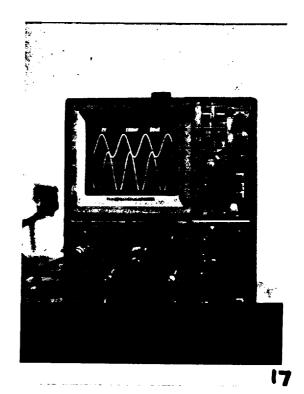






793





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794